



THE  
**American McAll Record.**

---

---

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

---

---

VOL. VI.

JANUARY, 1888.

No. 1.

---

---

CONTENTS.

Special Notices.—The McAll Mission and the Needs of France.—On the Field.—The Work in Lyons.—The Bible for Romanists.—Mothers' Meetings.—Good Results of the Deficit.—Soldiers' Reading-Room.—Found After Many Days.—Letter from Mr. McAll.—Mighty to Save.—A French Evangelizing Station.—From a Visitor's Note-Book.—Officers.—Receipts.—Form of Bequest.

---

---

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All communications relating to the support of Stations, or any other special work in France, or to the formation of Auxiliaries to the American McAll Association, should be addressed to the President, Mrs. Mariné J. Chasc, 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

All remittances should be payable to Miss Frances Lea, Treasurer, 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

The friends of the Mission will be glad to learn of the arrival in New York of Madam Le Gay. She arrived October 15th, together with the President and Treasurer.

---

---

Professor Clouet, of Paris, for some years a most devoted worker in the Mission, is now on a visit to America. He has already addressed a number of Auxiliaries. His special errand in coming to this country is to gain assistance in rebuilding the Church at Charenton, where the edifice was burned after the Edict of Nantes. We wish for him a large measure of success.

---

In the early part of November Mrs. Chase had the pleasure of meeting with the ladies of the Hartford, Springfield, and Windsor Locks Auxiliaries, where delightful meetings were held. Professor Clouet addressed the meetings. On the 23d of November Miss Lea and Mrs. Chase met the ladies of Baltimore, where a large and most enthusiastic meeting was held.

---

Letters from all the Auxiliaries are most encouraging. All seem to be looking forward to a good winter campaign.

---

We have on hand: A few copies of the illustrated pamphlet, "THE McALL MISSION AND ITS WORKERS." The price has been reduced to 35 cents per copy, postpaid.

The four-paged tracts, "THE NEEDS OF FRANCE," and "A POPULAR MISSION;" also "SOCIÉTÉS FRATERNELLES," by Rev. R. Saillens, and the following eight-paged tracts, viz.: "LETTER FROM BISHOP WHIPPLE," "THREE YEARS' RETROSPECT," by Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., "SOME RESULTS OF THE McALL MISSION," by Rev. R. Saillens, and "FRENCH CHILDREN'S APPEAL TO THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF CHRISTIAN AMERICA," by Rev. R. W. McAll, a most interesting letter reprinted from the RECORD of January, 1886, for circulation in Sunday and day-schools.

Also, "LETTER FROM REV. R. SAILLENS," a recent publi-

cation of eight pages, giving the latest account of the condition of the Mission.

Each of the above may be had for 35 cents per one hundred copies, postpaid.

“FRENCH PROTESTANTISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,” by Mrs. Houghton. 20 pp. Price, 6 cents per copy, postpaid.

“WHAT FRANCE THINKS OF THE McALL MISSION.” Articles by Mons. E. de Pressensé, Pasteurs Monod and Bersier, and other French contributors, and an editorial by Mrs. Houghton. 28 pp. Price 6 cents per copy, postpaid.

Orders for literature should be sent to Mrs. William Bucknell, Home Corresponding Secretary, 1631 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

---

The National League against Atheism, already alluded to in our pages, continues during its second winter the series of free public lectures inaugurated last year. The first lecture of the course was given November 12th, by Father Hyacinthe, the subject being a discussion of the objects of the League. A second lecture has been given by M. d’Anetière, a well-known lawyer, on M. Caro and Atheism. Musicians of distinguished ability gave their services on these occasions.

---

Now that the subject of Sabbath sanctification is assuming such prominence in France, the question of a second service is being discussed among Protestants. Hitherto the single service which is the custom there has been held by Protestants at noon, probably by way of counteracting the prevailing tendency to make a secular holiday of Sunday. The McAll *Réunions* are adduced as proof that a second service, if properly managed, would be well attended.

THE McALL MISSION AND THE NEEDS OF THE  
FRENCH PEOPLE.

Every fact concerning the religious condition of France is of moment to those who are contributing, through the McAll Mission, to promote the religious welfare of that country. It is, therefore, with new courage that we notice an increase in the interest with which French Protestants are regarding the subject of evangelization, and the new efforts which they are putting forth to bring men to the saving knowledge of God. As has been mentioned in a former number, the liberal wing of the church is just now feeling a special impulse of the spirit of evangelization. Since the time already alluded to, when the General Assembly of the liberal branch of the Protestant church resolved to enter upon "a religious and Christian propaganda," a decided effort has been made to revive the churches under its jurisdiction, and to enlarge the sphere of their influence. Evangelistic meetings have been held in various parts of France and have been largely attended.

There is no doubt that M. de Pressensé was right when, in a recent sermon, he reminded his auditors that under the explosions of hatred and of atheism, under all the madness of socialism by which the minds of the common people are agitated, there is a real aspiration after something better, an aspiration which enters into the plan of God, and which may be the means of leading men to the true source of happiness; may become, indeed, the inspiration of a noble life. There can be as little doubt that those utterances of pessimism, that deep despondence and unrest of soul everywhere found, voice the same vague aspiration after a higher good, which among the more ignorant classes takes the form of violent outbreaks. It is for Christianity to meet these aspirations, and to bring to hearts which are vainly seeking for they know not what, a knowledge of the God whom they ignorantly long for.

It is precisely this state of agitation and unrest which makes the work of the McAll Mission at once so needful and so hopeful. Restless, discouraged, desperate hearts are the very ones for whom it has a message, and, go where it will in France, it finds such hearts to-day. So much the greater, then, is the need of carrying the work forward into places where it has not yet penetrated. For while the Spirit of God is moving in the hearts of this people, discontented with their present lot, though not yet realizing their need of the gospel, the time is most propitious to present to them that which is their best and sufficient help. If any proof were needed that the gospel is a true panacea, even for the social woes under which the common people of France, as of all Europe, are suffering, it comes to us from the report of the Protestant pastors of Belgium, who have publicly stated that not one of the members of their churches (principally laboring men, whose poverty is deep, and whose outlook is dark and discouraging) took any part in the violent labor disturbances which a year or more ago agitated all Liège and the district of Charleroi; but conducted themselves throughout as Christians.

Such a testimony as this is most important in its bearing upon our work in France. It shows that the gospel is what these people need, not only for their spiritual but for their temporal happiness; that we are meeting their most immediate and practical wants. It shows that the religion of Christ is the one solution of the social problem as it confronts the world to-day, and nowhere more urgently than in France. What strong encouragement this must be to us to increase our efforts; and with what revived enthusiasm shall we go on with our work in the new year.

## ON THE FIELD.

MARINÉ J. CHASE.

“I wish I had the power to tell you how the McAll Mission impressed me—its inauguration and wonderful growth, the unflagging interest of the *habitués* of the different stations, the devoted zeal of its many workers,—indeed, it is most wonderful!” These were the words of one who visited the Mission in its infancy and again six years ago, and who has just returned from a recent visit. And thus it seems to us who, after seven years of happy service in its behalf, had the privilege of visiting and critically observing the work of the Mission in all its departments. We can truly say that it greatly surpassed our expectations, and we are more than ever impressed with the conviction that it is God’s method of saving a prepared people. For whose but a Divine mind could have planned a scheme so entirely unlike human plans, and how could such marvellous success have been attained save by the guidance of the Holy Spirit? We were most deeply impressed with the cheerful devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of the workers, from its founder to the men who stand outside the doors of the stations, in fair weather or in storm, night after night, inviting the passers-by to enter. Like one of old who said, “This one thing I do,” these workers seemed to have no thought save to do the work of the beloved Mission. A large corps of them are engaged in it both day and night, but as most of the meetings are held in the evening, few, if any, of those who assist in the services can reach their homes before eleven or twelve o’clock at night. By tramway or omnibus, traversing the vast distances of Paris, through winter’s cold, sleet and rain, or summer’s heat, they hasten nightly to their work, joyful in the Master’s service. It may be said that this is not a hard task for men; but, dear friends,

happily there are devoted women who do the same, and not the least zealous among them is Mrs. McAll, the wife of the consecrated leader. A large proportion of the lady workers are English, who devote their lives and means to the work.

*The Workers' Prayer-meeting.*

What a blessed meeting is the Workers' prayer-meeting, which is held every Friday afternoon in the Philadelphia Hall, Rue Royale, over which Mr. McAll always presides. How near the "heavenly places" we seemed to be as the spirit of prayer, praise, and exhortation rested upon the hearts of those servants of the Master. This is the "unity of the spirit" in practice, for Christians of every name, and from many countries are constantly represented here.

"And Heaven comes down our souls to greet,  
And glory crowns the mercy-seat."

*The Four Largest Stations.*

Come with us to the Station on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, which is entirely supported by the Baltimore Auxiliary.

We enter a large room which is somewhat triangular in shape. The speaker's desk stands just in the angle, so that all can see him. This evening Rev. R. Saillens is to speak, and one of the English lady-workers, Miss Coldstream, presides at the organ. Outside, the rain is pouring in torrents, and yet before the first hymn is announced the hall is filled, and those coming in late must stand, and they *do* stand until the meeting closes. The hymn is sung in spiritual harmony. The prayer is offered, and the speaker announces his subject to be the "life of Moses." As he proceeds and shows his hearers the power of that life and makes the application, he waxes more and more

eloquent and the hearers listen as if it were the last time they would have the opportunity.

The fixed attention is remarkable. No one moves; if a pin were dropped its fall might be heard. The address does not seem long, and yet its length is such that many an American church-goer would become restless under a sermon of the same length. The daughter of Lady Beauchamp, of England, sings a hymn with great feeling and power, the audience joins in the chorus, and the first meeting is dismissed. At the after-meeting which is held every two weeks those only remain who give evidence of having become Christians, or who wish spiritual instruction. This meeting is not unlike a Methodist class-meeting in its conduct. Each member reads a verse from the Bible in turn, then follow experiences, prayers and singing, and we are somewhat surprised to have such clear declarations of faith in the Lord Jesus from those who have only recently had the privilege of learning the true faith. Every night during the year finds this hall just as well filled. Besides these general meetings there are young women's and young men's Bible classes held weekly. Four hundred and sixty-eight meetings are held yearly in this hall.

The Station on Rue Royal is supported by the Philadelphia Auxiliary. As we turn aside from the ever busy throng of that brilliant street we pass through an archway and enter the hall. It is plain, unpretending, but well proportioned, and withal a pleasant room. At the far end are a platform and speaker's desk; at the left corner is a small pipe organ, recently placed there by the efforts of friends. Mrs. McAll presides over it, and she may well be called the "St. Cecilia" of the Mission. Mr. McAll is to speak this evening. We are curious to observe the audience. There is only a sprinkling of working-men. Soon the room



is well filled with most respectable-looking people, and we wonder if they are as greedy of gospel teaching as those at Bonne Nouvelle. They listen as eagerly and sing as heartily, and we are sure there is the same soul-hunger here; although the people are of quite a different class, they need the gospel just as much as the poorest, and there have been many testimonials of souls who have received His word in faith in this room, where they gather every night and on Sunday afternoons. This hall being centrally located is an important one for the workers to meet in committee and other meetings necessary for the conduct of the work. There are four hundred and forty-two regular meetings held annually in this station.

And now visit the station on Boulevard Sebastopol, which is entirely supported by the New York Auxiliary.

The entrance is directly off the gay, crowded Boulevard; the hall is quite plain. We scarcely reach our seat near the platform before the hall is filled, and there are three hundred sittings in the room. Here again is a different class of hearers. The blue blouse is the predominating garment; few of the white caps of the women are seen, but the number is increasing. Mr. Brown, the devoutly zealous evangelist, is the speaker, and he grows more and more earnest as he proceeds. What marked attention! These poor souls must be hungry for the "bread of life." See how they *eat* every word as it falls from the speaker's lips. It is a warm summer's night, and how much cooler it would be for these poor, tired working-men to sit under the trees in the charming park, near the Tour St. Jacques hard by; but no, they stay and listen and sing, and learn true happiness besides the "still waters," and rest in the "green pastures." And thus they have continued to come for eleven years, every night filling the hall to its utmost capacity. It is not strange that this meeting has been

designated "the most wonderful religious meeting of the world." This hall is a perfect bee-hive of work. With its nightly evangelistic meetings, *sociétés fraternelles*, young men's meetings, mothers' meetings, adult Sunday-schools, and Sunday and Thursday schools for children, it rolls up in figures six hundred and twenty-six meetings yearly.

To accomplish all this the sum of only \$4,496 was expended last year, not including the support of the Mothers' Meeting.

One evening we started to visit the station on Boulevard Barbés, supported by the Boston Auxiliary. The distance from our hotel seemed interminable, as it required over forty minutes to drive there. We entered a large hall lighted from the roof, the best ventilated hall which we had visited. At the far end was a platform. There are over four hundred sittings in this hall and every seat was occupied. Here again was still a different class of hearers; intelligent artisans nearly all of them. Mr. McAll presided and introduced Pastor V—— as the speaker. What close attention! no sleepy, listless hearers; every one listening as for his life. No wonder they listened, when such a finished orator presented, in a style so attractive, the blessed story of the gospel. Four hundred and fourteen meetings are held yearly in this station, including prayer-meetings, young women's meetings, Sunday-schools, and general meetings. The annual expense of it is \$2,000.

Thus the blessed work goes on in all the various stations, many, we are proud to add, supported entirely or in part by the Auxiliaries of the American McAll Association.

Go on, dear coadjutors, pray, work and give; the field in which you are laboring will bear the closest inspection, and the more you become acquainted with it, the more wonderful it will seem. Believe us, it is the foremost missionary field of this latter part of the nineteenth century.

## THE WORK OF THE McALL MISSION IN LYONS.

[*Extract from a letter from Mr. McAll to the Buffalo AUXILIARY.*]

“We have four stations in Lyons in four populous districts, all peopled by the working classes. They are Les Brotteaux, La Guillotiere, La Croix Rouse, and Vaise. Each of these has its special interest. I had myself the pleasure of laying the basis for each of them at the outset of the Lyons Mission, about nine years ago. The Mission halls have all been changed, meanwhile, for more eligible ones, but the districts and work are the same.

“La Croix Rouse was, perhaps, the most difficult of all the districts in Lyons upon which to make an impression. It is a closely built, rather shut-in, ancient quarter of the town, with few new buildings and little room for them. It has narrow streets, with high houses tenanted with numerous families, and there is a kind of freemasonry in the place; strangers are not welcomed, but rather repulsed in many cases. As to religion, I have the impression that skepticism is more prevalent than Romanism, although, outwardly, the latter is boastful and apparently dominant. But the men have, almost without exception, ceased to hold it at all; they are literally without religion.

“I well remember how difficult we found it at first to obtain a mission-hall in La Croix Rouse; there was scarcely a place to let, and the landlords were prejudiced. The present one is well placed and every way suitable. It will contain upwards of 150 persons, and is well attended. I rejoice to say that from time to time we have had tidings of conversion in this dark district, not in large numbers, but one by one. On my second visit to Lyons I found myself surrounded in the hall with quite a band who expressed themselves grateful to God for its opening. I have not yet seen the new one, but I very much wish to do so. Pastor Du Bois is looking to the coming winter as a season

of special interest and activity in his work. The one thing he most desires is a missionary helper. Several pastors and the young men of the Lyons Young Men's Christian Association give him some voluntary help, but in order to enlarge the Sunday-school efforts, Fraternal and Mothers' Meetings, domiciliary visitation, etc., he quite needs a colleague. The financial difficulty is the only one. A suitable and experienced young man and his wife offer themselves, but I do not know whether we can afford to appoint them or not. Lord Radstock had crowded and impressive meetings last Tuesday in Les Brotteaux. These occasional visits rejoice our fellow-laborers scattered over France, and do much to deepen the work."

NOTE. Which one of the smaller Auxiliaries will undertake the support of this young missionary? The salaries are small and La Croix Rouse is a very important and interesting station.—*President.*

#### THE BIBLE FOR ROMANISTS.

It is an interesting fact that such a prominent secular newspaper as *Le Matin*, of Paris, hails as an event "of great social importance, of interest to humanity at large, and not alone to literature," the new translation of the Bible into modern French, by Henri Laserre, a well-known Romanist. This translation has received the *imprimatur* of the archbishopric of Paris, and the approval of Rome, and the book is spreading rapidly among Roman Catholic readers. They see in this replacing of the former imperfect and antiquated translation by one "flowing, readable, faithful and interesting" (to quote again from *Le Matin*), the means designed by God—not to correct the errors of their own faith; this, of course, they do not find necessary, but—to meet the atheistic propaganda now so actively carried on, and virtually fostered even by government.

They see, as the editor of *Le Matin* points out, that it is by the Bible only that the Church can make headway against the demoralizing and materializing influence of the present recoil against religious teaching in the public schools. It is very possible that Romanists, embittered by the laws which have entirely withdrawn the education of the young from the priests and monks whose business it formerly was, exaggerate the demoralizing tendencies of the present system; none the less is it true that in finding an antidote to this danger in the reading of the Bible, they are finding that which shall surely bring them into the true light.

#### MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

This branch of our work, of which Mme. LeGay is the honored president, has grown beyond our brightest anticipations, and has justified Mme. LeGay's most sanguine hopes. In 1885 it began at rue Rivoli with twenty-two women: in 1886, it doubled its numbers: in 1887, it has leaped up to an average attendance of 107, with an aggregate membership of 178.

The meetings are under the care of Miss Matheson and Miss Coldstream. The former attends to the religious instruction, the latter to the material part of the meeting, aided by Mme. Hennse.

To deal out the knitting at the beginning of the meeting, and at the end a cup of tea and piece of bread, are no light burdens, yet, it is done without noise or commotion.

The increase in attendance is noteworthy, inasmuch as the material advantages have decreased, while the women increase in numbers and are more regular in attendance. To a few of these sad, careworn faces the attraction may be the worsted given for socks, or the cup of tea; but others are drawn, not by the bread that perisheth, but by that Bread which endureth forever.

## THE GOOD RESULTS OF THE DEFICIT.

Will the friends at home misunderstand my meaning when I say, "I am glad the McAll Mission had a deficit, such a deficit as made us all very anxious?" Just wait before you pass judgment, and let me tell you why I am glad. It is because it gives me an opportunity to write facts in regard to the willingness of the friends of the Mission here to undertake hard work, and the sympathy and interest expressed by them, which must prove a source of encouragement to you in America.

God has so wonderfully provided the men and means for the development of the McAll Mission that many, especially in France, have seemed to feel that there never could be a question as to its continued growth and financial security. When the deficit was declared, and the announcement made that a day of prayer had been appointed in Great Britain, France and America, when Christians were to "agree together" to ask great things of the Lord, then it was that we were cheered in seeing how eagerly, how gladly these friends crowded Salle Philadelphie at the hour of prayer. From such men as Pastors de Pressensé, Bersier, Hollard, Appia, all noble workers in our meetings, came expressions of loving sympathy and fervent prayer to God. "Oh, no," they said, "the McAll Mission must not be crippled, its progress must not be checked; more than ever we need its activity, and its influence; the church of France cannot do without the McAll Mission."

As these earnest words were spoken, and prayers in both French and English were being offered, I turned to a friend and said, "I am glad there is a deficit." One of the pastors, who aids us much in our meetings, gave, on that day of prayer, 200 francs, though he has a very small salary. Besides the money which has been so signally given in answer to prayer, this awakening of a deeper sympathy in our friends has been a real benediction.

I went by invitation, not long since, to one of the most beautiful homes I have ever seen. The spacious *salon* was crowded. Ladies from some of the most distinguished families in France, and the wives of many of the prominent pastors in Paris, were present. They were gathered there to devise ways and means to help meet the deficit, and of all the meetings in the French Protestant Church, which I have attended, I think none ever touched my heart more than this.

As plans and methods for the sale were being discussed the lady presiding called us to order, saying that she had several letters to read to us. The first was from a devoted pastor in the Provinces who wrote that his people could not do much, but that they wished to send \$200 toward the deficit. Then followed a letter from the McAll workers at Nice, offering their contributions of olive oil, soap, and articles made from painted and carved olive wood. From a small station in the country came the promise of chickens, eggs, and butter. The announcement of a large contribution from a friend followed. Then two little letters were read, one without a signature, but evidently written by a person interested in the Mission, who though very poor sent thirty cents; the other from a servant girl who sent forty cents, saying that she loved the meetings. Many eyes were dim with tears; and as I looked around me I said, "How God has united all classes and all denominations in this wonderful Mission." But my thoughts were recalled by the offer of more eggs, chickens and butter, until we were puzzled to know how to dispose of them all. We promised to buy all our eggs and butter for the coming week of the McAll Mission, and to eat all we could. All went well until the proposition came in regard to an American table at the sale. To this I felt I must object. I told the ladies of the great effort

constantly made in America for the Mission, of the special fund being raised toward the reduction of the deficit, and that I felt that this ought to be distinctively a French work. This was met with an exclamation of regret, and an urgent request for the presence of the American friends, and the American flag, and they added, "If the friends will only come we will furnish the table; we must have the American ladies with us." Madame Bersier then spoke of their appreciation of the efforts made in America in behalf of the French people, and of their deep sense of gratitude for the sacrifices some of us were making in leaving home and friends for this work. She expressed her affection for us and said that they could not have this sale without America being represented. What could I say? I could promise nothing, but that I would consult with the American ladies resident in Paris. Working hand-in-hand with you in America is a circle of earnest, consecrated women who give, not only their money, but their personal effort and presence, to help on the work of the Mission. To them I went at once, asking what was to be done? What response could come from that noble band of ladies of the American Episcopal Church, and the American Chapel, rue de Berri? "Certainly, we will do all we can," was the reply, and as a result, \$450 was realized from the American table alone.

But sweetest of all was the interest and effort of the poor people who throng our meetings. Among the most prominent decorations of the hall were little banners made of white cloth, bordered with blue, each banner bearing the name of a Missionary Station stamped in red letters. Under these banners were arranged the tables filled with voluntary contributions from the poor people. The Mothers' Meetings made useful garments, such as aprons, chemises, and knitted woolen stockings, the women having



given their time, and the ladies in charge of the meetings the material. Many of the French poor work by the hour, and every hour they are off work means so many sous less, so that to them time is, indeed, money. Those who could not sew or knit did what they could in their own way. A man at Belleville, working in leather, gave several very pretty articles, such as spectacle and watch-cases. A young girl from La Villette Sunday-school, working in a glass factory, gave two goblets beautifully decorated by her own hand. An old woman, over seventy-five years of age, who supports herself by making gloves for men who work in the sugar refineries of Paris, sent three of these gloves. They are very large, and made of some material not unlike calfskin, to protect the hand from the heat of the sugar. As I have watched this dear old saint (for a saint she is) working on these gloves, and have seen with what difficulty she pushed the needle through the stiff material, I was ready to appreciate the gift. The gloves were sold at once to an American lady. One of our Bible women gave a pretty tidy, which she knitted while riding in the omnibus or tramway from one meeting to another.

Is not all this most precious? Now do you not see why I am glad the McAll Mission had a deficit? We never should have had that day of united prayer, and such a public acknowledgment of God's power to help in this time of need, had it not been for the deficit. The interest of the French ladies would not have been manifest, and I could never have written of our American friends in Paris who are helping us so much, if the deficit had not called forth this extra effort.

So now, to you at home, beginning again the winter's work, I would say, "Take courage; you are not alone. Willing hands are helping this side the sea."

HELEN NEWELL.

## THE SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

[From the Fifteenth Annual Report for 1886.]

This is one of the most encouraging features of our work in Marseilles, and, indeed, in the whole Mission. Mlle. Stahlecker (best known by her name, "The Soldier's Mother") writes :

"If numbers sufficed as a proof of success, ours would be eloquent this year, but you know, dear sir, that in my estimation numbers have only a secondary signification, but I thank God that we have had *real encouraging facts* this year, more than in any previous one.

"However, let me first give you the figures ; we have had 23,400 presences in the room—*i. e.*, 6,000 more than last year. This result is due greatly to the arrival of a new battalion of *Chasseurs*. . . We have had during the year 19 special Gospel meetings. A few who can obtain the permission of 10 P. M. remain at the meeting on Sunday nights ; moreover, every Sunday afternoon we have a Bible-class with about 15 men.

"Besides the New Testaments and good books given away to the young men as a Christmas present, about 1,000 Bibles, Gospels, etc., have been given away during the year, either in the barrack, or in the camp, or at the departure of the soldiers for Tonkin, or at the military hospital.

"The most arduous task which my helper, Mons. Stahl, has kindly undertaken, is to teach reading and writing to about 50 men ; but their progress, not merely in these arts, but also in religious things, has caused us to rejoice. They bring each other, and we need not go for them. We have about 300 writing books in course of use ; the soldiers copy in them tracts or religious books, and, while doing their exercises, they take in the truth.

"A new comer, after having read the New Testament for two hours, said : 'Give me another book of *the same author.*'

“ One of our *habitués*, who, from a single recruit that he was, has gone up to the grade of *adjutant*, without discontinuing to come, had sent his Bible to his father. Lately he told us that his father does not read any other book, and spends hours together reading it.

“ I find in my notes a very touching page : the farewell letter of a *Chasseur* destined for Tonkin. He writes thus : ‘ Mlle. Estanéquaire (that is how he spells my name), I shake your hand and thank you for your kindness. Now please pray God that He may protect me, for I trust in Him alone.’

“ Among the letters received, the most cheering has been that of a young soldier, lately returned home, who writes : ‘ The Lord has given me no rest until I had given Him my whole heart. Glory be to His name, now He alone can satisfy me, and my only desire is to glorify Him.’

“ Now just a word on our *fête du Jour de l'An* (New Year's Treat), which has beautifully crowned the year. As before, our dear lady friends of Colmar and Montbeliard had sent presents for the men. But the nicest Christmas gift has been the five-franc piece sent by an ex-soldier for the comrades in the Military Hospital. The gift was the more precious as the giver is a poor country laborer.

“ We had 315 men, and about 30 had to remain outside ; there was no room for them. Pastors Brugnière and Dubus addressed the meeting, and were listened to with much attention. . . . We have reason to thank God and say, ‘ Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget none of His benefits.’ I feel convinced by this year's experience that the word of God is sufficient, without any human instrumentality, to lead those who read it to the knowledge of salvation.

“ Let us ask God to bless the abundant seed that has been sown, and especially the 300 New Testaments given as a present on New Year's Day to these dear young men !

“ H. STAHLCKER.”

## · FOUND AFTER MANY DAYS.

[*From the Paris RECORD.*]

Just seven years ago a Sunday-school was opened in the "Salle Evangélique," Place du Trocadéro, at Passy. There were few children in the immediate neighborhood, but we hoped to reach those living in the numerous streets between the Trocadéro and Place d'Eylau. It proved uphill work, however. The children in that quarter were much under the influence of the priests, and were afraid of coming to the meetings. Besides, when the weather was fine, they were in the habit of spending the afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne. The attendance, therefore, was very small; it hardly ever went beyond twelve or fifteen, and soon fell to four or five. Those few children that came, too, were not always the same, and the impression made on them seemed very slight.

There was one exception, however; a bright, attractive little girl of five, living in Rue de Passy, near the river, who never missed the school, always listened attentively, learned her verse, and often cheered us by her childish comprehension of the truths we taught. Her father often came with her—a simple-minded, seriously-disposed workman. He would remain for the adult meeting, which was held immediately after, and once or twice remained to talk with Mr. Dodds, who then conducted the meeting, and who grew very interested in him. By his advice, little Blanche, whom he was anxious should secure a good education, was sent to attend the Protestant day school in Rue Lauriston.

One Sunday in June, however, little Blanche and her father were missing; the next Sunday came and we didn't see them. We grew anxious, and went to inquire after them. Alas! it was too late. Our little scholar had been carried away, in a few days, by typhus fever—the scourge

of Paris children. Our only comfort was the certainty that, before dying, she had heard the call of Him that said "Suffer little children to come unto me."

This proved the death-blow to the Sunday-school. All our efforts to collect the children were useless: not one would come, and the school had soon to be given up altogether. It seemed, indeed, as though it had been established for the special purpose of making the gospel known to little Blanche; that done, its mission was over.

L——, Blanche's father, continued to attend the meetings at the Place du Trocadéro and also when the station was removed to Rue Gavarni. His wife at first refused to come, but at last went too, and seemed greatly to enjoy the meetings; so did an old devoted servant that lived with them. When the meeting in Rue Gavarni was stopped, L—— came once or twice to Rue Lauriston with his son, a boy two years younger than Blanche, but then he disappeared, and when I went to see him I found his home empty. A neighbor told me the L——s had suffered heavy losses, and had gone away without leaving any address.

That was several years ago, and L—— and his family had quite passed from my memory, when Miss R—— told me, a few days ago, that a man who had formerly attended some of the meetings in the Passy quarter, wished to have his child baptized by a Protestant pastor, and that it had been arranged to have the baptism on Sunday, the 23d of April. Although she mentioned the name, it recalled nothing to my mind, but I went to the ceremony, and what was my astonishment and joy at recognizing my old friend L——! He had had all sorts of trouble, he told me—had lost all his savings, and been obliged to change his dwelling-place; now he was again living in the neighborhood of one of our meetings—Salle Dodds, the successor of

the meetings at Place du Trocadéro and Rue Lauriston. Three months ago he had lost his wife, but before dying she had expressed the wish that her children should be brought up Protestants. And here he was to fulfil his promise to his dying wife.

L——'s other child—Blanche's brother—now comes to the children's meetings at Salle Dodds; his father and the old servant attend the adult meetings. Can we not say that they too are fruits of the little Sunday-school that proved "a failure" seven years ago at Place du Trocadéro?

Together with L——'s child another was being baptized—an interesting case too—the child of a determined infidel, who, eighteen months ago, had resisted all his wife's entreaties to have her child baptized, declaring that "he was a free-thinker, and so would his children be." A short time ago the child fell ill, and was given up by the doctors. The man said to his wife that if ever it recovered she would be at liberty to bring it up as she liked. It *did* recover, and the mother, who comes regularly to Salle Dodds, wished to have it brought up a Protestant. The husband's opposition was gone; he said he would have come to the christening himself, if he had been free. And the mother means to have the child receive a thorough Christian education.

Such facts as these may well cheer the hearts of Sunday-school teachers and speakers at our meetings, who often seem to speak to an utterly indifferent or unsympathizing audience. Let us still cast our bread on the waters; sooner or later, in one shape or another, we are sure to find it again.

PAUL PASSY

## LETTER FROM MR. McALL.

MY DEAR MRS. CHASE: We in Paris have always desired to leave the local management of the noble effort of our American friends on our behalf wholly in their hands. Those on the spot can estimate far more accurately than we at a distance the best measures to be taken for securing efficient and permanent support. Yet I may venture to ask for a small corner in the next issue of your RECORD in order to express the high estimate which I am sure all my colleagues share with me, of the wise foresight with which your Board of Directors has been enabled to form and mature its practical organization. It is of the utmost importance to devise measures for keeping alive the interest of the Auxiliaries of the Association, alike in the special portion of the work they respectively undertake to support, and in the general scope and advance of the Mission. For the former purpose a system of periodical correspondence between the workers here and Auxiliaries having special work upon the field is indispensable, and this is being more and more secured. This correspondence, of course, should be sent through the Bureau at Philadelphia. For the latter purpose, in order to stimulate our friends throughout the States to enlarged efforts to render the Mission commensurate with the urgent spiritual needs of France, the RECORD and your other publications are invaluable, and we rejoice that they are conducted with equal care and ability.

In addition, it is necessary that the Auxiliaries should receive, from time to time, the visits of those who have personal acquaintance with the work. We owe very much to you and other friends who have been here and who are enabled, by devoting time and strength to these most helpful visits, to revive the earnest sympathy of our supporters. But with so extensive a constituency, nothing less than the consecration of the whole time and energy of a thor-

oughly qualified representative could suffice to meet the requirements, and also provide for the organization of new Auxiliaries. We are grateful to God for having raised up our friend, the Rev. J. C. Bracq, to fulfil this service, and for having, thus far, crowned his unremitting labors with so large a measure of success.

But all these administrative arrangements involve, of necessity, a certain outlay. I am convinced that the amount so set apart is thoroughly well expended. Hence I and my colleagues cordially approve the action taken by the Annual Assembly at Baltimore, determining that five per cent. of the net income of each Auxiliary shall be assigned to the general treasury of the Association. If I were one of the contributors, I should consider that the small portion of my offering so destined formed as definite a part of my contribution towards the evangelization of France as the remaining nineteen-twentieths.

We have many cheering tokens at the beginning of this winter of the Divine presence with us in Paris and in the provinces. As many as ten or eleven new stations are being added this year to our list, in most of which we have only to supply the mission halls, the whole working force being freely conducted by resident French pastors and Christians who desire to lead their neighbors to the Saviour.

Help us, beloved American friends, to extend yet more widely our borders, and pray for our entire consecration to the glory of our Lord.

I remain, dear Mrs. Chase,

Yours most sincerely,

R. W. McALL.

Paris, December 5, 1887.

P. S.—Last night (Dec. 4th, Sunday) I was at Méné-  
montant (Hartford) Station. It was a great pleasure to



conduct the meeting there. This mission hall is situated in the *very centre* of the most lawless district in Paris, where many of the "Anarchists" reside. It is a beautiful room, probably the largest and best in the neighborhood, except the great tawdry ball-rooms. The city had been in great ferment during the week, in consequence of the resignation of the President of the Republic. Last evening all was perfectly quiet and orderly. About two hundred persons attended—all belonging to the working classes—the dear old people of the station, whom we had long known, many unknown, and their wives. The hymns were sung with great heartiness and warmth; the audience listened most attentively to Pastor Lorréaux and M. Sagnol, who spoke. At the close, the shaking of our hand testified the warm friendship of these good people, and many words of thankfulness were spoken to us. The station is in full work—two public evangelistic services each Sunday, two others Tuesday and Friday, the Fraternal Society Saturday, a very large Mothers' Meeting Tuesday afternoon, and two large juvenile gatherings Sunday afternoon and Thursday. Among others, Mr. and Mrs. Newell take an interest in it. Some very touching incidents of the peaceful death of old hearers and converts have recently come to our knowledge. There is an evident blessing on the place.

#### MIGHTY TO SAVE.

[*From the Paris RECORD.*]

#### AN INVETERATE DRUNKARD.

About two years ago I noticed a poor woman, of a pale and wan face, coming very regularly to the evening meetings. She first learned of these meetings through the dispensary, where she had come to seek some relief from the very weak, half-starved state she was in. She was always very cleanly but poorly clad, and wore a sad expression, which clearly showed that moral and physical

suffering was her lot. After coming some time alone, she got her daughter to accompany her, and then the two attended regularly. The Lord opened her heart, and soon she received Him as her Saviour, and gave public testimony to that effect. However, the sadness did not disappear; she always looked like one utterly crushed.

Sometimes for a whole month I would not see her, and when she returned she used to say that her husband, who was a great drunkard, refused absolutely to let her come, swearing that he would kill her if she attempted to go near "those Protestants." Several times he beat her and the daughter so that they were afraid of their lives. Nearly every night he came home drunk, and the neighbors told me that they trembled for his poor wife when they heard his footsteps on the stairs. Often she used to speak to me of him, wondering if the Lord was going to allow her to lead this unbearable life always. "How often I tried to persuade him to come with me to the meeting, but, with terrible curses, he refused. If you miss me sometimes, remember that it is because he will not let me come." I used to try to keep her courage up by telling her that men as bad as he was were conquered by the Holy Spirit, and by urging her to persevere in prayer for him. She followed my advice, but without much hope, and really it required a stronger faith than she had to believe that the Lord would change that lion into a lamb; and yet He did do it!

One night he came home better disposed than usual, and, to the great surprise of his wife, he said to her, "I am going to the meeting to-night with you; make haste!" The poor woman could hardly believe her ears. She prepared herself without delay, and all the way to the meeting she was praying inwardly that God would touch his heart. He listened very attentively, and seemed much interested. Going home his wife said nothing, for she was

afraid of weakening the impression, but she prayed inwardly. The following evening he came back early and *sober*. While they were at supper, he asked where was the meeting that night, and, being told, he said he would go with her again. The poor woman could not imagine what it all meant. She did not dare hope that he was sincere. However, it was so, and when the service was over she said to me, "This is my husband." In shaking hands with me, he told me that with God's help he was a changed man, and had renounced his evil habits; he had asked pardon for his past life, and felt he had received it, and now he was determined to live with the Lord.

I went to see them a fortnight ago, in their little room with its scanty furniture, but while I was there I could feel that it was sanctified by the presence of the Lord. He told me that now he was happy, that he had found the Saviour, and that his only desire was that his son, who is married and living in another part of the town, should be converted also. The wife was beaming with joy, her face still very pale, but no more sadness there; a quiet and extremely peaceful expression has taken its place. She said to me, "We have only bread and soup for dinner, but we are so happy." After praying together, I left that room, the heart full of gratitude and astonishment at the work of the Lord. He never misses a meeting now, desiring to be more and more taught by the word of God.

#### A WEAVER.

Last Sunday, 24th April, a man of about thirty years of age asked me, before the evening meeting, if I would allow him to say a few words in public. I may add here that every Sunday evening I invite several of our converts (men) up on the platform, to give their testimony. At first I was inclined to refuse him, for I had never spoken

with him before, although he came a few times to the meeting, and I did not know exactly what he meant to say. However, seeing that he was in earnest, I said he might take a place on the platform.

When his turn came to speak, he stood up and said: "My friends, I am only a weaver and but ill educated; so I hope you will be indulgent with me, but I want to tell you what the Lord has done for my soul. For the last three months I have been attending, off and on as my work permitted me, one of these meetings in another part of the town. Previously I had been addicted to drink and to gambling; I was also a swearer. All the money I earned I spent in drink, and more too, for frequently I had been obliged to write to my parents for money to pay my debts. They were naturally always very irritated against me, but I did not care as long as I was able to satisfy my inclinations. About two months ago I found out in these *reunions* that I was a sinner before God, and I could not find rest until I had confessed all to Him.

"Now I lead a very different life. Instead of going to the public-house, I return quietly to my lodging, and I have the peace of the Lord in my soul. I have, as a natural consequence, been able to economize a little, and now, instead of asking money from my parents, I *send* them some, and they have been asking where their son has been going, that he is altogether changed! My friends, allow me to give you one bit of advice, and that is—come constantly to these meetings: you will find here what I have found—peace for your soul, and you will learn to lead an honorable life." When this man stepped down, a host of "Amens" were heard. Such is the work which the Lord is doing amongst us, and I trust that many more such conversions will take place to His honor and glory.

HASTINGS BURROUGHS.

## A FRENCH EVANGELIZING STATION.

[The following letter, enclosed by M. Dardier\* in a letter to Mrs. Chase, gives some idea of the work of evangelization as it is carried on by French Protestants themselves. The letter is given as it was originally written, in English, and will prove not the less interesting because of a few foreign terms of expression.]

“DEAR HONORED BROTHER: With the grace of God I am able to give you joyful news in reference to the work of God in Moncoutant and the vicinity. The revival keeps up, for the fire of the Holy Spirit animates and warms the heart and life of the children of God. The uniting in prayer is the cause of our strength, and though the enemy erects his infernal batteries against us, it is not he who finally has the upper hand.

“We keep going ahead, counting on Jesus. Our prayer meetings are alive, and the activity of the principal members of the flock is encouraging; some of our young men and young women, the most active ones, visit the fairs to sell religious books or papers. They have to endure all the mocking of the people, but they are happy to feel that they suffer for our Saviour, Lord Jesus.

“On Thursday, the 13th, we opened a room for religious conferences, and our God gives us to foresee that if we are faithful, great good will be the result, from the fact that the gospel is and will be preached in this locality. Every Sunday evening at seven o'clock the room is filled with people of all classes, some curious, some desirous to find out better the subject of the gospel, which is a folly for all those who perish, but a power of God to save those who believe in it. At every reunion at the Chataignerie a crowd of Christians of all ages go there to encourage by their presence and their singing the members who go there to pray.

---

\* Representative of the Evangelical Society of Geneva.

“Pray for us, dear and honored brother, and ask the Christians whom you visit to remember the Saviour and the good work which is His. Tell them that the church at Moncoutant belongs a little to the Evangelic Society of Geneva, and that to this end it merits all the sympathies (I mean effective sympathies) of all those who are interested, in any way whatever, in the advancement of the reign of God. Our expenses for the work are manifested (sic) and the furniture of our room at the Chataignerie necessitates a sum of 300 francs. (We will find this sum, happily, among our friends here, for their purses are connected, as well as their hearts), but we count on our Saviour. “SAMUEL VERDIER.”

Moncoutant, January 20, 1887.

FROM A VISITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

One of many interesting cases is Mrs. H., a good, honest woman, whose husband died some time ago. She pawned nearly everything she had, to nurse him to the last. She is respected by all about her. She is a courageous “*marchande des quatre saisons*,” and she welcomed my visit. When very hard up a friend sent her two or three francs to buy vegetables for sale. I never saw any one more grateful for a service. She said that since she had been attending our meetings she had been led to look into her own heart, and had seen herself in a very different light to what she formerly did. She saw herself lost—she had never realized what a sinner she was till God sent her that money on Christmas night. I asked her, “Do you believe Christ has pardoned all your sins, and has accepted you?” “Yes,” she said. “And why?” “Because I am penitent, and He said He would.” A few days after I saw her again, and she said she had just passed the happiest week of her life.

## AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION.

## OFFICERS.

## President.

Mrs. MARINÉ J. CHASE, 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

## Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. JAMES A. GARFIELD, Northern Ohio.	Miss ANNA H. ADAMS, Boston.
Mrs. JOHN V. FARWELL, Illinois.	Mrs. F. W. OWEN, New Jersey.
Mrs. FELIX R. BRUNOT, Pennsylvania.	Miss ANNA L. DAWES, Western Mass.
Mrs. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Connecticut.	Mrs. SAMUEL M. VAIL, Northern N. Y.
Mrs. L. S. DUPONT, Delaware.	Mrs. PEYTON HARRISON, Maryland.
Mrs. WILLIAM CLAPLIN, Eastern Mass.	Mrs. H. A. WIGHT, Michigan.
Mrs. SAMUEL M. FELLOWES, Eastern N. Y.	Mrs. LEWIS WALLACE, Indiana.
Mrs. W. H. FENN, Maine.	Mrs. MURRAY SHIPLEY, Southern Ohio.
Mrs. C. H. PARKHURST, New York City.	Mrs. M. B. TAYLOR, Florida.
Mrs. J. K. STICKNEY, Dist. of Columbia.	Mrs. CAROLINE SCALES, Missouri.

## Board of Directors.

*Term expires 1888.*

Mrs. JOHN F. KEEN, Philadelphia Penn.	Mrs. JOHN RODGERS, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. WISTAR MORRIS, " "	Mrs. JOSEPH SAWYER, Boston, Mass.
Miss HOCKLEY, " "	Mrs. E. R. REXFORD, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. W. R. NICHOLSON, " "	Mrs. R. D. FISHER, Baltimore, Md.

*Term expires 1889.*

*Term expires 1890.*

Mrs. HENRY N. PAUL, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 Mrs. J. LEWIS CROZER, Uplands, Penn.  
 Mrs. V. C. SWEATMAN, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 Mrs. JOSEPH F. PAGE, Philadelphia, Penn.

## Treasurer.

Miss FRANCES LEA, 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

## General Secretary.

Mrs. J. C. BRACQ, 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

## Corresponding Secretaries.

*Foreign.*

Mrs. J. M. LONGACRE,  
 228 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

*Home.*

Mrs. WILLIAM BUCKNELL,  
 1631 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

## Recording Secretary.

Mrs. ADAM FETTEROLF, Girard College, Philadelphia.

## Assistant Treasurer.

Miss C. REMINGTON.

## Representative Secretary.

Rev. J. C. BRACQ, 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

## Auditors.

LEWIS H. REDNER.

HENRY N. PAUL.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION  
FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES,  
FROM SEPT. 15 TO DECEMBER 15, 1887.

MAINE, \$136.00.		PENNSYLVANIA, \$675.00.	
Portland Auxiliary . . .	\$131 00	Ogontz, School for Young Ladies	\$80 00
" Mrs. A. E. Mason . . .	5 00	Philadelphia Auxiliary . . .	500 00
MASSACHUSETTS, \$505.00.		" Miss A. McK. . . .	5 00
Amherst Auxiliary . . .	\$110 00	" Young People's	
Blackstone, Mrs. N. M. Guillon .	10 00	Miss. Soc'y of	
" Rev. L. M. and Mrs.		Christ. Endeavor	
Pierce . . .	5 00	of West Arch St.	
Pittsfield Auxiliary . . .	75 00	Pres. Ch. . . .	5 00
*Westfield Auxiliary . . .	5 00	Pittsburgh, Woman's Union	
Worcester Auxiliary . . .	300 00	Miss. Society . . .	85 00
CONNECTICUT, \$310.37.		DELAWARE, \$50.00.	
Chaplin, Rev. N. and Mrs. Beach	\$5 00	Wilmington, Mrs. S. M. DuPont	\$50 00
" Miss Jerusha Crosby . . .	5 00	MARYLAND, \$300.00.	
" Mr. Henry Crosby . . .	3 00	Baltimore Auxiliary . . .	\$300 00
" Mrs. Mary Dorrance . . .	50	FLORIDA, \$140.00.	
" Miss Jane Clark . . .	1 00	Florida Auxiliary . . .	\$140 00
" Mrs. Francis Williams . . .	1 00	OHIO, \$590.00.	
Hartford Auxiliary . . .	99 87	Cincinnati Auxiliary . . .	\$157 50
Mansfield, Mrs. E. G. Sumner . .	1 00	Cleveland Auxiliary . . .	332 50
Norwich Auxiliary . . .	66 00	Cuyahoga Falls, "A Friend" . .	50 00
Southport Cong'l Ch. . . .	128 00	Springfield Auxiliary . . .	50 00
NEW YORK, \$2477.50.		ILLINOIS, \$158.00.	
Ithaca, Presb. Ch. . . .	\$52 50	Chicago Auxiliary . . .	\$138 00
" Mrs. J. McGraw . . .	5 00	" Mr. C. E. Vandeburgh . . .	20 00
Jamestown Auxiliary . . .	60 00	MISSOURI, \$125.00.	
New York City Auxiliary . . .	770 00	St. Louis Auxiliary . . .	\$125 00
" " " " "A Friend" . . .	40 00	MINNESOTA, \$82.93.	
" " " " "Mortimer Me-		Minneapolis, First Presb. Ch. . .	\$30 35
memorial Relief Fund" . . .	1500 00	St. Paul, Dayton Ave. Presb. Ch.	52 58
Syracuse Auxiliary . . .	50 00		
NEW JERSEY, \$571.20.			
Morristown Auxiliary . . .	\$175 00		
Newark Auxiliary . . .	140 00		
New Brunswick Auxiliary . . .	31 20		
Plainfield Auxiliary . . .	225 00		

\* In the October Record, Westfield Auxiliary was by mistake entered under Connecticut instead of Massachusetts.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE.

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE.

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.